

Lecturers denounce Israeli actions

TEL AVIV (R) — More than 200 Israeli university lecturers have signed a petition denouncing the government for its purge of West Bank university teachers, one of the organisers said Sunday. The petition calls on the government to withdraw its demand that foreign students in three Palestinian universities sign a pledge not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). So far 19 teachers have been deported for refusing to sign the oath. Many more are threatened with expulsion when their work permits expire unless they make the pledge. Professor Henry Rosenfeld, of Haifa, said the petition began circulating before U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz called on Israeli academics to speak out last Tuesday.

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Hussein congratulates Lebanon

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel on the anniversary of Lebanon's Independence Day. In his cable, King Hussein said that Lebanon under its wise courageous and enlightened leadership is capable of overcoming all challenges, and will come out victorious to pursue its role alongside the Arab states at the regional and international level. In his cable, King Hussein wished President Gemayel success in the leadership of his people towards stability, further progress and prosperity.

Arafat plans to visit Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat plans to visit Egypt as part of a tour of Arab states, a PLO official said Sunday. The official, Ahmed Dajani, a member of the PLO executive committee in charge of Euro-Arab dialogue affairs, told reporters no dates had been set for the tour. Mr. Arafat's planned visit reflects a rapid improvement in Egyptian relations with the PLO since Israel invaded Lebanon last June. The PLO broke its links with Egypt, as did most Arab states, when Cairo signed the Camp David separate peace agreements with Israel in 1979.

1 woman soldier wounded in Tel Aviv explosion

TEL AVIV (R) — A woman soldier was slightly wounded Sunday when a time bomb exploded at a bus stop near Tel Aviv's north railway station, police said. A number of Arabs in the area were detained for questioning but later released, the police said.

Iran is said to have captured non-Iraqi POWs

LAGOS (R) — Iran is holding a Nigerian and some Somalis, Lebanese and Sudanese captured fighting with the Iraqi army in the Gulf war, the government-owned New Nigerian newspaper reported Sunday. The newspaper quoted the Nigerian ambassador to Tehran, Alhaji H.B. Musa, as saying the Nigerian claimed he had been conscripted into the Iraqi army after overstaying his residence visa. Alhaji Musa said the Nigerian, named as Abdullahi Iman Olarewaju, told him he had been a student of Arabic literature in Baghdad and had been sent to the front after 15 days military training following his conscription. The ambassador said he had been told by the Iranian Foreign Ministry that Mr. Olarewaju would be repatriated on his release but no date had been set.

Israelis say gas leak caused Tyre blast

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — The Israeli army headquarters in South Lebanon which exploded last week killing 89 people blew up because of a gas leak not sabotage, a Defence Ministry board of inquiry said Sunday. The investigation committee's report, which was laid before the Israeli cabinet at its regular weekly session Sunday, said there were no signs of a high explosive blast. All indications were of an explosion caused by leaking cooking gas cylinders. The committee, consisting of experts and representatives of its services housed in the seven-storey building in the Lebanese town of Tyre, also found that the building had been erected without proper construction standards and without proper supervision. The foundations had been laid for a four-storey structure and had not been strengthened when another three-storeys were added. The building, which had at one time housed Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) offices, had also been damaged by shelling from the sea, the report said.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Pentagon team arrives in Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — A high-level delegation from the Pentagon in Washington arrived in Israel Sunday to discuss with Israeli counterparts the lessons to be learned from the use of American and Soviet-made equipment during the invasion of Lebanon. The five-member delegation is headed by Andrew Marshall, the U.S. Defense Establishment's Assessment Director. Israeli Defense Ministry sources said the talks were aimed at reaching agreement between the U.S. and Israeli Defence Ministries on the flow of information about the performance of U.S. and Israeli-made equipment in battle against Soviet equipment including tanks, surface to air missiles and Soviet MiG fighter planes.

Militiamen challenge Gemayel government

BAALBEK, Lebanon (R) — About 500 well-armed militiamen, calling for an "Islamic government" in Lebanon, stormed the local government building and took control of the centre of this eastern Lebanese town Sunday.

In the first major challenge to the central authority of the new government under President Amin Gemayel, the local Shi'ite Muslim militiamen, warned Lebanese army forces in the area to stay in their barracks.

Syrian troops, which generally control the area, remained at road blocks outside the city centre. The militiamen fired a few shots in the air as they moved into the building on "Ayatollah Khomeini Square" but there were no casualties.

The rebels said their immediate aim was to prevent local celebra-

tion of Lebanon's Independence Day on Monday.

They tore down all Lebanese flags in the area and painted slogans against Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, against Israel, and in support of Iranian Islamic revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Carrying automatic rifles, pistols and Soviet-made grenade-launchers, they took the two-storey stone building at 6.30 a.m. (0530 GMT), when there were about half-a-dozen gendarmes, armed with pistols, inside.

The militiamen allowed the gendarmes to keep their weapons and eventually vacated the building in the afternoon, while maintaining control of the square outside and going back in at will.

Local residents said they thought the rebels belonged to the Shi'ite Muslim paramilitary organisation Amal.

Habib meets Lebanese factional leaders

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. special envoy Philip Habib met Lebanese factional leaders Sunday for talks on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and continuing factional violence in the mountains southeast of Beirut.

Mr. Habib discussed the mountain violence with Druze Chieftain Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) whose fighters have been clashing with right-wing Christian militiamen, state-run Beirut Radio reported.

Meanwhile residents moved normally about the area where many shops and markets were open, and there was no doubt most of the armed men, including teenagers, were known locally.

Although several hundred Iranian Revolutionary Guards are in Baalbek after arriving earlier this year "to support the fight against Israel," the militiamen said there were no Iranians among their group.

But President Amin Gemayel has given priority to ending the fighting in the Israeli-held mountains which has soured the atmosphere of reconciliation that began with his election in September.

The area around the mountain town of Aley, centre of recent violence 15 kilometres from the capital, was reported calm but tense Sunday after a clash on Friday evening in which five rightists were killed.

The government has said it will ask the United States to help get the Israelis out of the mountain area so that the Lebanese army can take over security duties.

Mr. Habib also met former Prime Minister Saeb Salama, the Muslim community's elder statesman.

In a statement to reporters after the meeting, Mr. Salama called on all Lebanese to cooperate with Mr. Habib's mission.

Mr. Habib is expected to leave for Israel when he has finished his round of preliminary talks with Lebanese leaders.

The envoy's task is to clear Lebanon of all foreign troops—Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian—as well as promoting U.S. plans for solving the Middle East problem.

On Sept. 1 President Reagan called for the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to be given self-rule in association with Jordan.

Three weeks of shuttle betting between Beirut and Israel by Mr. Habib's deputy, Morris Draper, have failed to yield any significant progress on the three-way pullout of forces.

Iraqi naval units hit 5 tankers near Kharg Island

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Sunday that its navy, under orders to blockade Iranian ports at the head of the Gulf, sank five oil tankers near Iran's main oil loading terminal at Kharg Island.

A military communiqué quoted by the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Iraqi naval units and planes hit the tankers Saturday night as they lay off the island terminal. The tankers burned and then sank, it said.

No other details of the tankers

were given in the communiqué,

and there was no immediate confirmation of the sinking.

The news agency said that the commander of Iraq's navy told President Saddam Hussein that his men had "delivered a painful

blow to the enemy in its territorial waters like a slashing sword."

The attack is the latest in a series of reported raids on shipping in the Gulf as Baghdad tries to choke off vital oil exports by Iran, its enemy in the 26-month-old war.

Sunday's communiqué said the

attack was carried out by naval

units and aircraft. Reference books list Iraq as having missile-armed patrol boats but do not mention any naval air wing.

The attack comes during a relative lull in fighting on the ground.

Iran staged its latest assault early this month, and President Hussein

said on Nov. 10 that the Iranians had penetrated five kilometres into Iraqi territory. But no significant fighting has been reported in recent days.

Nabulsi says Jordan enjoys strong financial position

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan enjoys a strong financial position enabling it to pay back foreign loans and honour its various financial commitments. Central Bank Governor Mohammad Sa'id Nabulsi said here Sunday.

Dr. Nabulsi was replying to a question by the Jordanian News Agency. Petra, about reports by Israeli television that the Jordanian government "has been forced to seek loans from the Arab Bank to pay the salaries of its employees because Arab oil states had

stopped their financial aid to Jordan."

He described the report as silly and one that does not deserve any comment. "Jordan's financial position," he said, "is unlike that of Israel whose government resorts to issuing bonds to cover the salaries of its employees and suffers from inflation that reached record levels." Israel cannot pay back loans and many times its employees had to go without pay. Dr. Nabulsi added.

However, he said, it is natural

for Jordan to borrow money from international money markets which have been generously offering the country loans because of its ability to honour commitments and have total confidence in Jordanian economy.

Jordan borrows money for development purposes, but Israel finds difficulty in raising money at international markets because Israel allocates most of its loans to finance military campaigns or to settle Jews in confiscated Arab territory, Dr. Nabulsi said.

Qasem briefs cabinet on King's tour abroad

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran presided over cabinet meeting Sunday, during which Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem presented a report on His Majesty King Hussein's recent visit to France.

Mr. Qasem's briefing also included the outcome of the talks the committee held with French President Francois Mitterrand on the Arab peace plan.

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Fahd, Benjedid to hold talks on pan-Arab issues

BAHRAYN (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia left Riyadh Sunday for Algeria for talks with President Chadli Benjedid.

The Palestine question and the Western Sahara conflict will be major topics of discussion during a three-day visit to Algeria by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia which begins Sunday, according to an Algerian newspaper.

The daily El Moudjahid said talks between the King and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid would focus on stepping up support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The two men would also discuss the tense situation in the Maghreb as a result of the Western Sahara conflict, it said.

The official Algerian News Agency (APS) received in Paris said King Fahd's visit coincided with a delicate and complex juncture in Arab and international affairs, and when the Arab world was facing a major challenge that could determine its future for several generations.

Recent Middle East developments confirmed the Algerian contention that "the enemy's strength is due first of all to the

weakness of the Arabs and their division," the agency said.

It added that the Maghreb "is also confronted with problems caused by the intervention of foreign forces in the area, and to begin with the Saharan people's cause."

This was a reference to the Polisario Front's guerrilla war against Morocco in which Algeria charges the United States is giving Rabat military support.

The agency said that Algeria cannot deny the right to independence of a neighbouring people.

"With this in view, Saudi Arabia, one of the great defenders of the Palestinian cause and who has a certain credibility vis-a-vis one of the parties to the conflict, can act to bring Morocco and the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic to the negotiating table," it said.

Morocco, which has close ties with Saudi Arabia, refuses to negotiate with the Polisario's republic. It insists that the solution lies in resolutions adopted last year by an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Nairobi calling for a ceasefire and self-determination referendum in the territory.

Canadian team to arrive in Amman for embassy inauguration

By Afifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A Canadian delegation, headed by Dr. Mark MacGuigan, minister of justice and attorney-general of Canada, will arrive Tuesday in Amman for the inauguration of the Canadian embassy here on Tuesday.

Jordan and Canada have recently raised representation between the countries to the level of resident ambassadors, and Canada's new envoy to Jordan Mr. Keith MacLellan presented his credentials to His Majesty King Hussein on Oct. 25.

Dr. MacGuigan served as minister of foreign affairs until March 1982.

During the delegation's two-day visit they will meet with several Jordanian ministers and officials.

Dr. MacGuigan will be accompanied on his visit here by Mr. Robert L. Wenman, M.P., who is a member of Canada's Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs and Defence.

The Canadian minister is also expected to address the World Affairs Council and give a television interview on Tuesday.

Pope urges Sicilian youth to support anti-mafia move

PALERMO, Sicily (R) — Pope John Paul threw his full personal support behind the church's anti-mafia campaign Sunday, implored Sicily's youth to build a future which would isolate and destroy "the mafia attitude."

He urged them to fight the Mafia's ancient tradition of silence, "omerta," with hope and not to give in to fatalism.

The pontiff's speech to young people in a central square was seen by church officials as the centrepiece of his outspoken visit to this stronghold of mafia heroin gangs, where more than 120 people have died violently this year.

He called on young people to build "a future and a new society in which the ramifications of the mafia attitude of some are isolated and destroyed."

"Let your hope be tenacious in the face of fatalism, (social) disintegration, 'Omerta'... which have caused so much bloodshed and so many deaths on your streets, fully justifying the open moral condemnation... by your bishops, whose pastoral anxiety

and generous commitment I fully share," the Pope said.

The Pope's words fully endorsed the recent statement by Sicilian bishops which for the first time named the mafia in repeating the threat of excommunication for armed robbery, kidnap and murder.

Pan-Arab training course opens at Rahmeh Community Centre

AMMAN (Petra) — A month-long regional training course on production and use of audio-visual aids in development opened at Princess Rahmeh Community Development Centre at 'Allan Sunday.

Taking part in the course, organised in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), and the U.N. Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), are delegates from 11 Arab states.

The participants will hear lectures and do practical work in the use of mass information media for developing rural regions. The participants, who come from Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, North and South Yemen, will also present

samples of their national products in audio-visual aids.

Also addressing the session was ECWA Representative, Thuraya Al Sharif, who called for constant cooperation between her organisation and the Jordanian Ministry of Social Development in the field of training.

The first of ECWA programmes designed to involve women in national development was implemented in Jordan, Dr. Thuraya said.

Among these programmes, she added, was one to train women in the use of electrical appliances and equipment.

Another speaker was UNESCO delegate Salab Ya'qoub, who called on the participants to benefit from Jordan's experiment in comprehensive rural development.

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Jordan-Hungary economic, trade relations discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Ways of bolstering economic and trade ties between Jordan and Hungary were discussed at a meeting here Sunday between Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Hourani and the Hungarian commercial attaché in Amman.

The attaché also extended an invitation to the Jordanian government to take part in an international fair of consumer commodities which is due to be held in Hungary in April.

The two officials also discussed the prospect of exporting Jordanian fruit and vegetables to Hungary on board aircraft bringing Hungarian meat to Jordan.

NCC to hold regular session

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) is scheduled to hold its regular meeting Monday under the chairmanship of NCC Speaker Suleiman Arar.

Among the topics on the agenda are the government's replies to members' questions about the distribution of housing units in the Jordan Valley, the distribution of land to farmers in the region and issues connected with the Water Supply Corporation and the import of foreign-made cigarettes. The new Journalists Association law will also be discussed.

The NCC's Social and Educational Committee Sunday held a meeting presided over by Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura to discuss a proposal for an amendment to the Jordanian Medical Council law.

The committee members discussed matters concerning licences to specialists in the field of medicine and issues pertaining to sports clubs in the country.

Medical council holds exams for 186 specialised doctors

AMMAN (Petra) — Examinations for the Jordanian Medical Council's (JMC) specialisation certificate started in Amman Sunday. One hundred and eighty-six doctors are appearing for the examination session which is expected to last one month.

According to JMC Secretary-General Mustafa Al Barmawi, the aim of the examination is to "maintain the present good medical standards in Jordan so as to offer the best services to the Jordanian citizen." Next year the number of specialised doctors in Jordan is expected to reach 500, he said.

The newly-created JMC, is the first of its kind in the Arab World, and is designed to draw up job descriptions for all specialisations in medicine and to define con-

ditions and regulations for hospitals and medical training and to issue certificates to doctors specialised in various fields of medicine.

Obeidat outlines traffic law

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Ahmad Obeidat formally asked the Ministry of Finance and Customs Monday not to clear trucks breaking load and measurement regulations before their owners get a special permit for this purpose from the Ministry of Interior in advance. The procedure is in compliance with the proposed ruling in the draft traffic law, currently considered by the National Consultative Council (NCC) legal committee, and which requires prior permission by the ministry for importing trucks of illegal specifications.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar, JTA President Salab Abu Hunood, Culture and Arts Department Director-General Haidar

and around 150 members of the JTA.

The increasing number of art

Princess Sarvath to open paintings exhibition

AMMAN (J.T.) — An exhibition of oil paintings by Lebanese artist Paul Guiragossian will open Monday at the Jordan National Gallery under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath.

Painted especially for this his first one-man show in Amman, the central theme of Mr. Guiragossian's oil paintings, range from the figurative to almost totally abstract.

The exhibition, the first to be held at the National Gallery after a long summer break during which time a whole new floor has been added, will be opened by Princess Sarvath at 5 p.m. The exhibition runs until Dec. 2.

Randa Habib's CORNER

A mistake that costs dear

Everybody makes mistakes and the water authority is no exception. Let me explain. If you happen to receive an invoice of JD 600 for your water consumption for three months and you do not have a swimming pool and you do not live in a park that is watered daily, this is undoubtedly a miscalculation. If your husband receives his water invoice for JD 400 it is also not normal.

What do you have to do? You tell yourself that it is very simple, I only have to go to the water authority department and bring it to their attention. This is what you do one morning, and you are received in the most courteous manner. They listen to you attentively. You recite all your arguments in the most persuasive manner. You put forward the fact that you could never have spent water for JD 600 in one semester while living in a fully-carpeted apartment of 180 square metres. Your arguments seem to be convincing because the person in charge nods his head and seems resigned while assuring you "Yes, surely it must be a computer error."

He mumbles a few sentences that you can hardly hear about "the stupidity of electronic brains."

All through this you are already feeling better because the water authority has admitted its mistake. You then enquire about the procedure to follow to have the abnormal invoice cancelled but you are stunned to hear the person in charge tell you, "You should at first settle this invoice in full and then you can lodge a complaint which department will study. At the end of our investigations we will reimburse to you the difference between the initial invoice and the actual price."

The mistakes of the water authority are very costly...

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The mistakes of the water authority are very costly...

Jordan to have artists association

By Fahith A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

Mahmoud and around 150 members of the JTA.

The increasing number of art in Jordan and the growing demand to study arts as a profession in Jordan and abroad require legislation so as to stand on solid bases.

In two weeks a meeting will be held to discuss in depth the subjects that have been studied in previous one and seek ways to meet all demands possible.

Abu Hunood said: "The meeting will be attended by Mr. Abu Nowar, Mr. Abu Odeh, officials from Jordan, the Department of Culture, Art, and the JTA representing 600 artists in the Kingdom."

Asfour meets Chamber of Commerce director

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour announced Sunday that the ministry is preparing an amendment to the Chambers of Commerce law to be presented to the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) for its study and approval.

Speaking at a meeting with the newly-elected directors of the Amman Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Asfour called for the creation of a separate sub-chamber for each trade sector in the country.

During the meeting, presided over by Chamber of Commerce Director Board Chairman Rajeh Al Amin, discussions dealt with a

NEWS IN BRIEF

Chinese ambassador meets Ayyoub

AMMAN (Petra) — China's Ambassador to Jordan Huang Shishun Sunday discussed with Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub the prospect of increasing the volume of trade between Jordan and China. Also discussed at the meeting, held at the Ministry of Supply office, was Jordanian imports of Chinese commodities for the Armed Forces and civil consumer corporations.

Music course at Yarmouk University

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University's Continued Education and Community Service Department Saturday opened a training course in Music. Participants in the six-week course will receive practical training on various musical instruments. The 30 participants are university students and staff.

The new board has already started intensifying its contacts with business men's representatives on various standing trade issues. Mr. Abu said.

Cooperative training course organised

IRBID (Petra) — The Cooperative Directorate here has organised a two-day training course scheduled to open Wednesday for members of agricultural cooperative societies in Irbid Governorate. Cooperative Directorate Director Jamal 'Obaidat said that farmers will be oriented on Jordanian cooperative movements and their role in promoting economic and agricultural development as well as cultivating rain-fed regions in Jordan.

VTC trainees number 1,000 in 1982

AMMAN (Petra) — The Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Sunday said that participants in courses at VTC centres during 1982 totalled 1,000. The trainees received instruction on central-heating systems, house electric installation, mechanics, construction skills and sewing. The courses comprised 160 credit hours. The VTC grants its graduates the Industrial School Certificate after three years of study following the preparatory stage certificate. The corporation also organises recruiting courses for workers at factories and firms neighbouring its centres.

Jordan Times

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JORDAN

possible victims and getting paid by results.

The beggars, many of whom come from the surrounding countryside, are also involved in a thriving prostitution racket and illegal trafficking in women.

A recent report published in the Bengali daily newspaper Ittefaq said agents had taken several thousand Bangladeshi girls, many of them former beggars, to Pakistan for onward shipment to Middle Eastern and Gulf states.

The government says it is aware of the problem and is taking steps to halt the trade in women. But it has yet to work out a comprehensive plan to deal with the it down."

Police believe the beggars are largely responsible for an increase in crime in and around Dacca.

"They say the beggars work as informants for crime leaders, going from house to house to scout our

possible victims and getting paid by results.

overall issue of begging.

Officials admit that it is now assuming the dimensions of a great challenge to society. Some argue, however, that it is just a lazy way out.

"All these beggars do not really need to beg, but they have chosen it as easy means of earning a livelihood," said one official in the health and population ministry.

"They'll ask you for a job to give up begging, but if you then propose one they'll probably turn

Others see it as a spreading cancer.

Banglar Bani, organ of the opposition political party, the Awami League, said in a report that beggars were turning into a professional class.

Rising poverty caused by failing agriculture and a lack of unemployment benefits was largely responsible for the development, the paper said.

The number of beggars is also on the increase in provincial towns.

The paper published statistics compiled by welfare workers in the western district town of Dinajpur, showing beggars there now numbered 5,000.

This was a fourfold increase over the past 10 years in a town with a population of 124,000.

Only eight per cent of the beggars in Dinajpur were locals. Others had trekked from different parts of Bangladesh.

Thirty-four out of every 100 were women and 12 per cent were aged between seven and 16.

Nine per cent of the beggars had their own land and property but had been driven out of their houses by their grown-up children.

The beggars in Dacca sleep in railway or river boat stations. Many lie sprawling on footpaths constantly exposed to the sun and the rain or find a niche in the squalid ghettos that continue to spring up around the capital.

Styles of doing business vary. Some act on their own while others move in groups which often represent whole families -- parents, children and grandchildren.

Groups are also formed by the crippled and disabled, who seek sympathy by singing dirges to passers-by. One group said each member earns 20 taka (about one dollar) a day.

More than half of Bangladesh's 92 million people are living below the international poverty level, according to United Nations sources.

With social unrest simmering below the surface, the problem of begging is becoming increasingly pressing for the government.

Two years ago beggars staged a massive demonstration in Dacca demanding food and shelter and the authorities had to call in police reinforcements to disperse them.

But, faced with a major balance of payments deficit, high unemployment and severe inflation, the government lacks the cash needed to mount any big rehabilitation scheme.

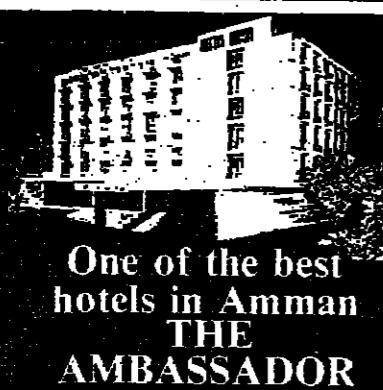
It says it is considering a plan, but nothing concrete has emerged.

Meanwhile, police and civil guards make mass arrests of beggars, ferrying them out of the capital in open lorries, only to find them infiltrating back within a few days.

Dacca besieged by army of beggars

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Doctorate: For what?

FORMER U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who arrived in Israel Saturday to see Prime Minister Begin and Defence Minister Sharon, is to receive an honorary doctorate from an Israeli University today.

Because Begin is known to consider Haig one of the best U.S. friends Israel has ever had, an Israeli university might as well award him an honorary doctorate. The question, however, is: In what?

Surely, the former secretary does not need a Ph.D. in Militarism, because he has already attained higher honours in the field. Nor would he accept a degree in International Relations, because the guy seems to know little about them. In U.S. Politics, perhaps? No: everybody knows he failed there. On the Middle East then? Can't be: there are more parties to the conflict there than he could count. In European Affairs? He doesn't deserve it: many decisions he took, based on his knowledge of the continent and its people, have been reversed by his successor, and

things seem to be working better again. But of course there are other fields in which Mr. Haig can be awarded an honorary doctorate. After all the grand politician's and general's morale needs to be boosted by his friends, more now than ever. And, we bet, Begin's Israel would not fail to give him the best there is.

Think of a Ph.D. in How to Kill a Palestinian, for instance; or, the Colours of Arab Blood; or, How Israel Conquered the Soviets; or in Intellectual Basketball for that matter.

Seriously now, Mr. Haig may be awarded not one but many doctorates from his friends Begin and Sharon in Israel, but it is well to remember that the three men's joint thesis on U.S.-Israeli relations during the Lebanon invasion would have only lead to horror and destruction, at least in this part of the world.

Congratulations for the Ph.D., Dr. Haig. It will be more difficult to forget you, now that you have been officially graduated from Mr. Begin's school.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

AL RA'I: Israeli propaganda

His Majesty King Hussein Saturday ended an eight-day tour, during which he held consultations with three heads of state, and headed the seven-member Arab League committee to present Arab peace proposals to French President Francois Mitterrand.

The King's visit to Turkey, and his talks with Turkish President Kenan Evren on the Palestinian question, bilateral relations, and the Iranian-Iraqi war, are part of Jordan's role in the Arab and international arena, expressing national commitments Jordan has invariably adhered to as a principled stand.

Israel has methodically launched all kinds of campaigns against this role; and the present *direct one* is seemingly entrusted to the Village Leagues in an attempt to defame Jordan's nat-

cannot deter Jordan's stand

ional stand by alleging that Jordan and the Village Leagues, practically a tool of occupation policies, share a common strategy towards the Palestinian question. Such allegations can fruitlessly tarnish Jordan's national stand, which has uncovered the real nature and role of these leagues, and treated those who cooperated with them as criminals.

Jordan, on the other hand, has no intentions to replace the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and has no tendency whatsoever to have any representative presence in the occupied West Bank.

No matter what Israel and its lackeys might utter, Jordan will consistently pursue its national line, led by the King, whose last tour has been part of the effort for serving the Arab cause in general, and the Palestinian cause in particular.

AL DUSTOUR: Further solidification of Arab unity most essential

The talks His Majesty King Hussein held in Rabat and Paris concentrated on the seven-member Arab League committee's mission, aimed at conveying the Arab peace plan reached at Fez to the world. The King's visit to Turkey is in compliance with Jordan's national role, and the King's tireless effort to rally support for Arab rights in Palestine, and in defence of Iraqi territory, persistently threatened by the aggressive policies and practices of the Iranian leadership.

Turkey, which tried from the beginnings of the Gulf war to play a positive mediatory role between the two Muslim neighbours, has an important role in promoting peace chances in the region, and preserving stability in the region.

Hence the King's tour has helped introduce

Arab rights in a new light, and was greatly lauded by world media, especially that the question of who presents views, and the way they are introduced, has a lot to do with the credibility of the attitudes introduced, and the extent of subtlety they are received with.

Arab-Israeli confrontation requires complete integration of all Arab efforts at different levels. The Fez step could initiate a coherent Arab stand, and further concentration of Arab effort will certainly invigorate new steps on the way to restoring Arab rights. Such efforts are of great consequence in producing international concern to foil Israeli de facto policies, aimed at the annexation of occupied Arab territories.

DE FACTONOMICS

Revising Jordan's legislative framework

In the last two years the Jordanian government has been working actively in reconsidering current laws and regulations. As a result, a revised and more up-to-date legislative framework has been approved by the National Consultative Council and passed by the government.

The issue is not simply to amend certain laws and regulations, but rather a concerted work to reconsider major laws affecting most of the population, if not all of it.

Moreover, this commendable work is overall study of general guidelines and considerations as depicted in the laws rather than individual paragraphs and sections.

In the last two years, the following major laws have been revised and issued as new ones: The Income Tax law, the Corporations law, the Tenants law, the Higher Education Council law, and the Civil Service code.

Other laws are currently under consideration; particularly the Labour law, the Customs and Tariff law, the Encouragement of Investment law, and the Auditing and Accounting law.

Of course, introducing a new law requires the study and reconsideration of the prevailing related by-laws and regulations. Thus, a secondary process of shaping up the legislative framework takes place immediately after each of the above laws is passed, if not concurrently.

Seminars and study groups are usually organised to explain the new stipulations both to the public and to the government employees concerned.

One might ask why the Jordanian government is revising so many laws in such a short period of time. I shall attempt an explanation:

1. Jordan witnessed in the last decade rapid economic and social development. For this development to continue smoothly, reconsideration of all laws passed in the sixties or even in the early seventies is required. New institutions have been established. We have attained a high level of per capita income which has changed our consumption habits.

With the inflation, the real value of money has gone down, thus making certain income payments legislated in the sixties unreasonably low. This has been the case with rents, workers' injuries compensations and tax exemptions.

2. Laws also have to reflect the social pattern in the country particularly as concerns the three main categories, namely the government, the employers and the workers. Since income distribution in general can be influenced through legislative revisions such as minimum wage clauses, social security contributions, tax holidays, exemption from customs duties on certain imported items, improvement of salary scales, and others, every party will try to increase his share of the cake.

The government, however, wants to increase its share of national income alongside a variety of other national objectives namely: further growth in the economy and the maintenance of certain degree of equity. These objectives are nec-

essary to achieve social security.

Some of the social changes behind the need for legislative revisions are the spread of awareness and knowledge among individuals on how our economic relations function. Another change includes a broadening of the bases for the two important segments of society: employers and workers. The phenomenon which Galbraith referred to as 'the countervailing powers in society' has not yet fully developed in Jordan but it may be on its way.

3. Another factor behind the active legislative process is the intention of the government to introduce new policy measures which will serve Jordan's present needs and objectives. Thus, the draft labour law provides for additional benefits to female workers, hoping that more women will participate in the labour force. The Industrial States Corporation law aims at relocating industrial projects and making available to new ones common ser-

vices at reasonable cost. The enactment of the Higher Education Council provides for the establishment of a central body to formulate an overall policy for higher education; also aims at coordinating the activities of the number of community leges.

4. Finally, these are pure reasons for the active legislative process. Consistencies among various laws and new laws have to be corrected. Outdated stipulations have to be brought in line with our present as well as future society.

Improvements and perhaps innovations regarding legislation in other countries have their effect on codes and regulations. As is often pointed out in Europe, inadequate legislation can be an obstacle to development efforts. On the other hand, active and future-oriented legislation can speed up our development progress.

The bridge between Europe and the Muslim world

Turkey turns towards the south-east

By Edward Mortimer

Friends concerned with the Middle East were baffled to hear that I had been in Turkey last week. They were not aware that anything of importance was happening in Turkey, and indeed seemed to find the idea that anything of importance might happen there bizarre, if not frivolous. At least, they implied, it was not something that should concern me, supposedly a Middle East "specialist".

It is a curious state of affairs. Within this century after all, when most of the Arab Middle East was under Turkish rule, Istanbul would have seemed a much more obvious focus for Arab political activity than Paris or London, let alone New York or Washington. It seems surprising that France and Britain should have succeeded in wresting the Arab world so irrevocably away from the Ottoman empire, and Kemal Ataturk in wresting Turkey away from the Islamic world.

Ataturk was quite clear about the need for Turkey to put aside the symbols of the past and align itself with "civilisation", by which he meant modern Western civilisation.

Although he had fought the Greek invaders and their allies in the name of "Islamic caliphate and Ottoman sultane", within two years of his victory he had abolished both these institutions. Turkey turned its back on the Islamic world and set out to become part of Europe.

It was, on the face of it, a strange ambition, especially at a time when Turkey had just lost almost all its territory in Europe proper and moved the capital from Istanbul, on the European shore of the Bosphorus, to Ankara in the heart of Asia Minor. Yet Ataturk was deeply serious about it, and managed to convince at least the governing élite of the country—the leadership of the armed forces and civil service, and most of the intellectuals—that such was indeed its destiny.

After World War II, his successors appeared also to have convinced their opposite numbers in the West, since Turkey became a member of the Council of Europe and of NATO.

In 1963 an association agreement was signed with the European Community, which referred explicitly to "the possibility of Turkey becoming a full member as soon as it is in a position to accept the full obligations of the Rome Treaty".

The European civilisation to which Turkey thus professes to belong has been defined, since 1945, as including a pluralist conception of democracy—with freedom of expression and association and parties competing for power in free elections. Ataturk, who died in 1938, had professed to believe in this too, though in practice (and in Europe's age of dictators), he ruled Turkey as a one-party state.

Military interventions

In 1946 Turkey switched to a

multi-party system and in 1959 it was proved that this was no mere charade: An opposition party came to power after defeating the government in a general election. But it was a party which had split off from Ataturk's Republican People's party and which remained loyal to his basic principles, notably the "secular" nature of the state and the Western orientation of the country.

The armed forces, though in theory controlled by the elected government, remained aloof from and in some sense above it, as guardians of Ataturk's legacy. In 1960, when they felt that legacy was in danger, they intervened, overthrew the government, hanged its leader, and ordered the drafting of a new constitution.

That constitution was actually more liberal and more democratic than the previous one. Turkey was now beginning to be an industrial country, in a stage of economic development comparable to others in southern Europe if still somewhat behind most of them. It also had a generation of adults who had grown up since Ataturk's reforms and to whom it came naturally to think of themselves as Europeans. In the 1960s Turkey witnessed the development of recognisably European patterns of political and trade union activity, as well as the migration of large numbers of workers to western Europe, especially Germany.

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Military interventions

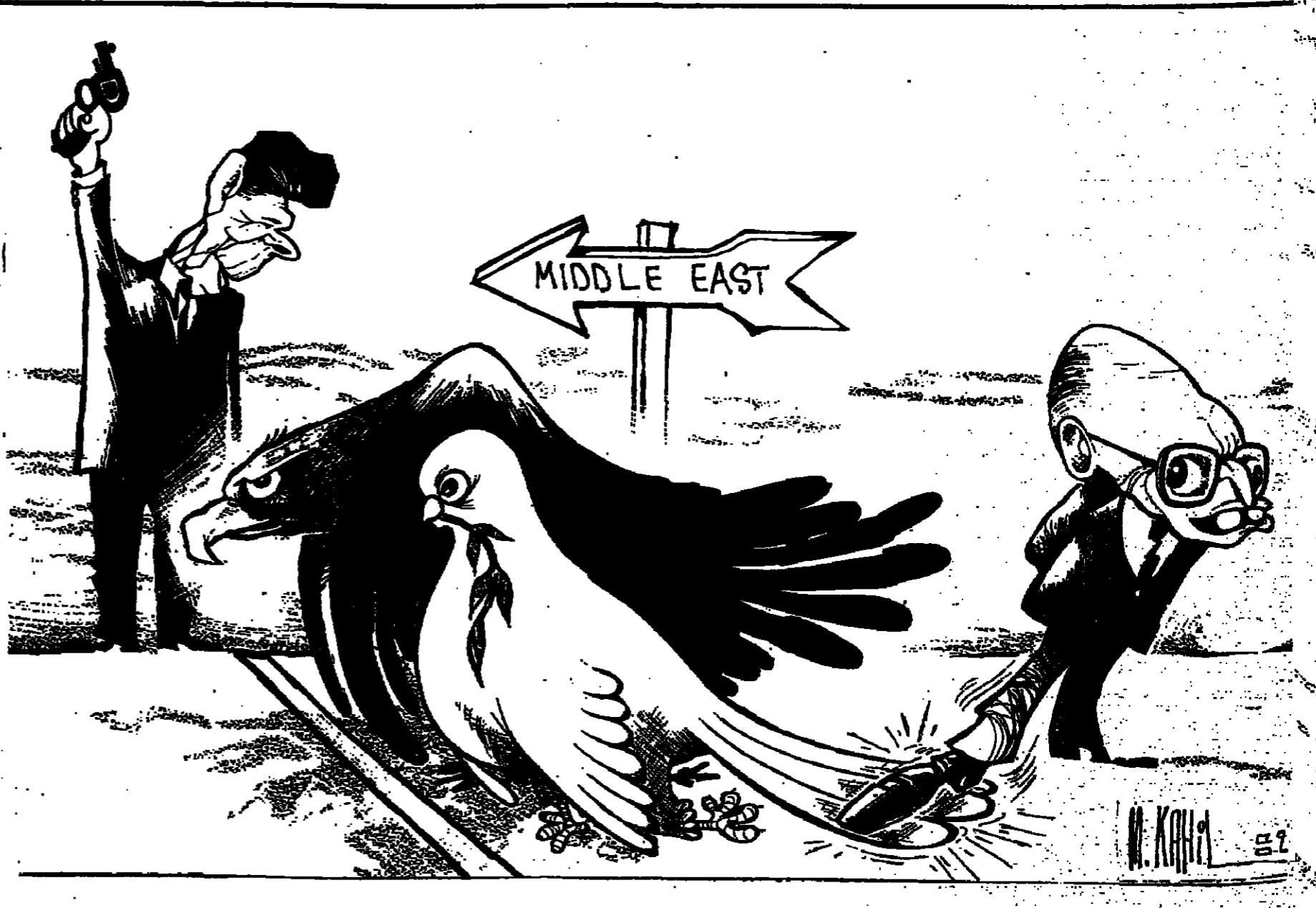
In 1946 Turkey switched to a

they were alarmed by the appearance of Marxist ideas, even though these attracted only a small minority, and by the beginnings of a class struggle which—in their eyes—threatened the integrity of the Turkish nation. In 1971 they intervened again, this time to clamp down on leftist agitation and to amend the constitution in a more authoritarian direction.

Meanwhile, Turks are increasingly alien and unwelcome in Germany gripped by recession and now ruled by an sympathetic right-wing government. In the Middle East, contrast, whether in Iran and which will presumably both to reconstruct their economy in the Maghreb, the opportunity Turkish labourers, contraband exporters and technicians distinctly promising.

Turkey likes to think of itself as a bridge between Europe and the Muslim world, but in the half-century most contact between the two has been by-pass key, which has too often been misunderstood by Persians. Perhaps Turkey, after half a century of love-hate relationships with the West, more with its Muslim neighbour.

*Edward Mortimer is on the staff of The Times, London. His book *Faith and Power: the politics of Islam* was published recently by Faber and Faber, London. Random House, New York. The above article is reprinted from Middle East International.*



U.S. warily watches Sino-Soviet rapprochement

By Bob Shultz
Reuter

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is warily watching China's moves to normalise ties with the Soviet Union while publicly taking the position that the outcome should not prejudice a strong-Sino-American relationship.

Before Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's death last week, State Department officials said they did not foresee a major thaw in the icy relationship between Peking and Moscow. But Moscow's warm reception for a high-level Chinese delegation that attended Mr. Brezhnev's funeral has caused some State Department officials to question this assessment.

"We just haven't decided what to make of it at this stage, and rather than deal in hypothetical developments we can't say much," one official said. Others said that the 90-minute meeting in Moscow between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Huang Hua, his then Chinese counterpart who was later replaced as foreign minister, on Nov. 19, had not significantly changed the diplomatic picture.

"We don't agree there's a major thaw going on between the Soviets

and the Chinese at this point," one said. "Too many major obstacles remain in the talks they've been having."

The official was referring to the resumption of talks with Soviet officials in Peking last month over border disputes and other policy issues that have kept the two sides at odds for years.

State Department officials said even though the Huang Hua trip to Moscow last week was marked by friendly rhetoric, China has not shown any sign of backing away from demands it has made of the Soviet Union in the normalisation talks.

"These are: Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and pullbacks of its troops along the Chinese and Mongolian borders, and an end to Soviet support for Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea.

Positive outcome

Secretary of State George Shultz said at a news conference yesterday the United States was watching developments between the two nations but he did not know "just what is taking place." Nevertheless, he focused on a possible positive outcome of Peking's approach to the Sino-Soviet talks, saying: "If through their discussions they can persuade the

Just in 100

Concluding a two-part series on Jordan's water supply problems

Tapping the Euphrates

By Ulrika Mossberg
Special to the Jordan Times



Bowers at present alleviate Amman's water shortfall

The keyword in water supply is planning and, even more so, contingencies. The water resources tapped today were discovered steadily as a result of surveying and drilling programmes during the past decade.

Water is only to a certain extent a renewable resource. Arid countries like Jordan cannot depend on surface water or underground reservoirs being replenished over and over again. The search for new water resources and for more efficient ways to use the existing ones therefore continues incessantly.

The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA), the authority responsible for development in the Jordan Valley, sees water supply as a key task. Acting president Dr. Munther Haddadin gives two examples of the precarious water situation in the country: "The current Deir Alla-Amman water project, which is to supply Amman, Madaba, Abu Nuseir and villages and towns between the wadi Wala and the Zarga River, will only provide sufficient water until 1986.

"Another example," says Dr. Haddadin, "is the pipeline in the Wadi Arab to Irbid, which will only meet demand until 1987-88, after which water will again be a scarce commodity".

So far drilling and prospecting in the Valley has been successful. But the authorities can neither rely solely on possible new wells in the Jordan Valley nor intensify utilisation of surface water.

Nor can they wait until a peaceful political situation in the region allows more efficient use of the Yarmouk or access to Lake Tiberias and the Jordan itself.

Jordan's ambitious development programmes require water. So does the growing population in greater Amman and Irbid.

These harsh facts prompted the NPC to look beyond Jordan's national borders, and their eyes fell on the Euphrates River in Iraq.

One of the biggest

The Euphrates water supply project aims to transfer up to 160 million cubic metres water per year from the river to Amman and the northern part of Jordan.

It is one of the biggest projects of its kind ever contemplated. "If found economically feasible, the project would involve techniques unusual for water supply," says Mr. John Reid, resident director in Jordan for Howard Humphreys and Partners, the British consulting engineering firm which is carrying out technical and financial studies for the project. Howard Humphreys will also do the preliminary designs.

Howard Humphreys & Partners will be assisted by the British firm Merz & McLellan for the power requirements, which are expected to reach 60 megawatts. Another British firm, Peat Marwick & Mitchell, will assist with financial analysis and accounting. The consultants' studies will take approximately 13 months to complete until Nov. 1983 and will cover a complex array of alternatives. "How many and how varied it is too early to say, of course," says Mr. Reid.

Among the alternatives to be studied is the selection of a suitable intake site at some point

"Not that we envisage the principles to be different from standard water supply," says Mr. Reid, "it is the size of the scheme that makes the difference".

As an example, one need only look at the pipeline which will have to be laid approximately 650 kilometres across lava-flow deserts and mountain ranges.

"If the most economically feasible way of supplying Amman turns out to be constant delivery of water from the Euphrates, then the pipe might have to be as big as 2.5 metres in diameter," says Mr. Reid.

The consultancy contract was awarded only last September and was won in the face of fierce international competition. Over 100 international consulting engineers had shown interest in offering their services.

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Will Euphrates water be too expensive for the consumer?

between the Haditha dam and the Iraqi-Syrian border. The water is to be pumped into reservoirs and will undergo preliminary treatment according to standard techniques. No special difficulties are envisaged as concerns the quality of water from the Euphrates.

The routing of the pipeline will demand studies regarding the materials to be used as well as what size of pipe would be most economically feasible. Alternatives to be studied would include whether to manufacture the piping locally or to import it.

seasonal fluctuations and allow storage of the water. From the reservoir, the water will undergo treatment to make it potable.

The estimated cost of this gigantic project—if it goes ahead—will be around \$1 billion or more. And here of course lies the crux. Will the water be too expensive for the consumer? By the end of next year the water authorities decide. If the Euphrates water supply project is found to be economically feasible, implementation is targeted for 1990. If not, the search for water will nevertheless continue.

Drugs kill instead of cure in Sudan

By Jacob Akol

JUBA, SUDAN — Faunel Wano of the Kakwa tribe in southern Sudan was treated at his local hospital with the usual drugs for the common, mosquito-borne disease filariasis. After three months of treatment his skin turned from

black to pure white.

Wano's case got wide public attention when a local assistant health commissioner went on the radio to summon all local doctors to the Juba Regional Hospital, where the patient had been referred, "because Wano's case warrants the attention of all interested physicians in Juba."

Their attention was warranted because the doctors treating Wano were convinced that before going to hospital, he had been taking drugs supplied by one of Sudan's thousands of "bush doctors". The hospital's drugs reacted with those supplied by the bush doctor to turn Wano into an albino.

The assistant health commissioner was publicly rebuked by his superiors for making the case public. Wano was sent home. "He is healthy," a hospital doctor said. "Albinism is not an illness... and if it is there is nothing anyone can do about it."

But Wano became a symbol, briefly, of the complete anarchy which reigns here, and in many other developing countries, in the prescription of drugs. The problem may be more dramatic in the southern Sudan than elsewhere, due largely to the 17-year (1955-72) civil war which disrupted public health services.

Victims of a bush doctor's medications are rarely willing to name the illegal practitioner, because, as one real doctor put it, "Most of these bush doctors operate like witch doctors. They take any credit; the devil takes the blame."

But unlike more traditional witch doctors, the modern bush doctors dispense a variety of out-of-date, often dangerous prescription drugs. Their pervasiveness is proved by the number of names of drugs an illiterate Sudanese villager may know.

"These days a patient tells you before you have found out about the disease he is suffering from that he would like 'pentheim' (penicillin)," said one Ministry of Health doctor. "In the villages they break the neck of the bottle and drain the contents into their

mouths, believing that it is most effective that way."

Bush doctors also give injections. Hepatitis has become a common killer in southern Sudan, and this is believed to result from widespread, illegal injections of antibiotics with dirty needles.

"There are in Juba as many victims of pharmaceutical drugs as there are of malaria—if not more," said Dr. A. Hakim of Juba University. "I have seen many cases of people rushed into my clinic after they have been given injections by relatives."

Certain drugs continue to be used even though there are better drugs available. For instance quinine, which can lead to the malaria complication known as blackwater fever, is still in wide use against malaria, though chloroquine is more effective, said Dr. Hakim.

The driving force behind the "bush drugs" is Sudan's health care policy. Health care is free; but there is a catch. You can go to a hospital for free treatment; but there will rarely be drugs available at the hospital. A patient or relative must purchase the necessary drugs from a pharmacy.

Many private doctors in Khartoum—who may charge the equivalent of \$20 a visit—also lack reasonable selections of drugs, but sell patients sample medicines handed out by representatives of Western drug firms.

Thus most patients find it cheaper and easier to either go to a

bush doctor or directly to the pharmacy, where they either ask for the drug they think they need or let the pharmacy salesboy prescribe them.

It is even cheaper and easier for them to use drugs bought for a previous illness or those of a friend or relative with a similar complaint.

In Khartoum and Juba one can obtain, over the counter and without prescription, the tranquiliser valium at virtually any strength; any brand or dosage of penicillin; the powerful antibiotics chloramphenicol and tetracycline, as well as a broad range of drugs for the prevention of non-specific diseases.

One government minister bragged of "my miracle medicine which I always recommend to anyone with diarrhoea". Told by a reporter that the active ingredient of the brand in question has been associated with side-effects such as continuous general pain, blindness, and in some cases death, the minister replied, "That would not make any difference—even if I knew about it."

Such blind faith in drugs -- by ministers and villagers alike -- makes the nation's stated goal of moving from curative to preventive medicine appear hopeless, and renders useless efforts to control the profiteering in pharmaceutical products.

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— Earthscan

— Earthscan

station on Cairo's burgeoning population estimated at

Cairo's water treatment plant was built in 1865, and the sewerage system in 1914, for a city of about 960,000.

Now the system serves a metropolitan population estimated at ten and 14 million. In addition, factories dump a frightening range of chemical pollutants into the River Nile, which supplies about 60 per cent of Cairo's drinking water.

The Egyptian government estimates it will take about a billion pounds (\$2.5 billion) to overhaul and expand the water and sewer system by the year 2000. Britain and the United States will provide most of the capital for the project.

The most striking examples of Cairo's water supply problem are the pools of stagnant water that spread over many streets -- in a city where it seldom rains.

Officials say the 70-year-old water pipes often burst under the pressure of the 2.8 million square metres of fresh water flowing daily through the system.

Minister of construction Hassan el-Kafrawi recently promised that "urgent sanitary drainage problems will disappear within a year". His pledge was more optimistic than remarks made by President Hosni Mubarak, who has said that the problems will improve but it will take time.

— Associated Press

— Earthscan

— Earthscan

— Earthscan

Egypt has water problems, too

By Dalia Baligh

CAIRO — Badriya Abdel Sabour, a young mother of three living in northern Cairo, shook her head as she stared at the pond of stagnant water covering her street.

"My children are driving me crazy mess in the water all day," she complained. "And I have no water to clean them."

The foul, stinking water has been there for nearly eight months, she explained, ever since the main sewer pipe burst. To make matters worse, supplies of fresh water have been reduced since workmen have been turning off the flow in order to replace the old sewer lines.

For Mrs. Sabour and millions of others in Cairo, water supplies are either too much, too little or the wrong kind.

While some streets are ankle-deep in what was supposed to have been drinking water, apartment dwellers in other parts of town complain that the flow from taps frequently dwindles to a trickle.

Many foreigners and Egyptians do not drink tap water, preferring bottled mineral water. Tap water often includes sand, bits of rust from antiquated pipes and in a few cases sewage that seeps into rusted or broken water mains.

Diarrhoea and other gastrointestinal disorders brought on by bad water are widespread.

Egyptian officials blame the sit-

uation on Cairo's burgeoning population estimated at

Cairo's water treatment plant was built in 1865, and the sewerage system in 1914, for a city of about 960,000.

Now the system serves a metropolitan population estimated at ten and 14 million. In addition, factories dump a frightening range of chemical pollutants into the River Nile, which supplies about 60 per cent of Cairo's drinking water.

The Egyptian government estimates it will take about a billion pounds (\$2.5 billion) to overhaul and expand the water and sewer system by the year 2000. Britain and the United States will provide most of the capital for the project.

The most striking examples of Cairo's water supply problem are the pools of stagnant water that spread over many streets -- in a city where it seldom rains.

Officials say the 70-year-old water pipes often burst under the pressure of the 2.8 million square metres of fresh water flowing daily through the system.

Minister of construction Hassan el-Kafrawi recently promised that "urgent sanitary drainage problems will disappear within a year". His pledge was more optimistic than remarks made by President Hosni Mubarak, who has said that the problems will improve but it will take time.

— Associated Press

— Earthscan

Japan monopolises Games swimming

NEW DELHI (R) — A series of record-breaking performances in the swimming pool Sunday lifted Japan to the top of the medals table, well clear of arch-rivals China.

Records also tumbled in other events at the new Takkatora pool as Japanese swimmers took five of the six golds at stake Sunday.

Japan's monopoly was broken only when William Wilson of the Philippines powered his way to a gold in the men's 200 metres freestyle, also in a Games record time of 1 minute 57.41 seconds.

Japan also captured a gold in archery to take its medals tally to seven golds, seven silvers and two bronzes after three days of competition.

Japanese swimming coach Higashimura Shinji told reporters later that his team was on target for equalling the 25 swimming golds it won in the last Games at Bangkok, though the opposition was strong.

He was however disappointed

with the loss of the 200 metres freestyle event to the Filipinos.

The coach said Nagasaki, who took the breaststroke gold in two minutes and 33.78 seconds, had a good chance of making it to the Los Angeles Olympic Games in two years time.

China picked up three silvers and as many bronzes in the pool to stay in second place in the medals tally.

In field events, Pakistan turned on some magic moments in beating China 6-0 in their opening shot of their campaign to retain the hockey gold.

Bur Khalid Mahmood, manager of the team which is almost certain to come up against traditional rivals India in the hockey final, said he would have liked a better performance.

Another highlight of the day was the gruelling 100 km cycling road team race won by South Korea.

Who broke the Asian Games

record by nearly three minutes to take the first gold medal of the cycling competition.

The South Korean team clocked 2 hours 10 minutes 39.42 seconds for the gruelling race, breaking the Games record of 2:13:38.31 set by Japan at Bangkok in 1970.

The Japanese managed only a silver with a time of 2:15:5.96 followed by the Iranians in 2:16:41.49. It was the same order in which the three teams finished in the last 1978 Bangkok games.

The South Korean quartet of Jang Yun Ho, Kim Byung Sun, Kim Chul Seok and Lee Jin Ok Sunday maintained a furious pace and never gave their opponents a chance to better their timings.

The race started in a cool morning breeze at a small dusty town in the north Indian state of Haryana, 80 km from the Indian capital, and ended under a warm midday sun.

Australia's bowling problems increase

SYDNEY (R) — Australia, already hit by the absence of Terry Alderman, were landed with another fast bowling worry when Geoff Lawson pulled out of the New South Wales attack against England here Sunday.

Lawson has a sore, strained shoulder suffered while fielding Saturday and was rested when England started the second innings on the second day of their four-day cricket match.

Cowans, who failed to take a wicket on his test debut in Perth, finished with three for 44, including the wickets of ex-test men Rick McCosker and Peter Toohey.

Australia are already without fast medium Alderman for the second test starting in Brisbane on Friday after he was injured during a scuffle with spectators who invaded the pitch during the drawn first test in Perth last week.

England reached the midway point in the state match leading by 63 with nine second innings wickets in hand.

They were 73 for one at the

close after New South Wales made 250 for nine declared in reply to the touring team's first innings of 240 all out.

England's problem of deciding on a third bowler to support opening pair Bob Willis and Ian Botham for the second test remained unresolved after Norman Cowans, Robin Jackman and Derek Pringle shared the honours Sunday.

Cowans, who did not bowl Monday either and said at the close: "It's a precautionary move, and I've got to take things more easily."

Australia are already without fast medium Alderman for the second test starting in Brisbane on Friday after he was injured during a scuffle with spectators who invaded the pitch during the drawn first test in Perth last week.

England's other worry, the number two batting position, was resolved essentially by Graeme Fowler's second failure in a match in which fellow opener Geoff Cook has flourished.

Left-hander Fowler followed his first innings 12 with 14 Sunday and has now made a total of only 106 runs in 10 tour innings.

Cook, who made one and seven in the first test, scored 99 Saturday and was 23 not out at the close Sunday.

Turnbull wins Brisbane classic

BRISBANE (R) — Australia's Wendy Turnbull confirmed her dominance over Pam Shriver of the United States with a convincing 6-3, 6-1 victory in the final of the Brisbane women's tennis classic Sunday.

Turnbull, 29, who defeated Shriver in the 1980 New South Wales classic, said afterwards she had played the best grass court tennis of her 10-year career.

Royal Jordanian Polo Club defeats visiting British team

By Riyad M. Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Royal Jordanian Polo Club Sunday played an exciting polo tournament with the visiting British polo team (in West Germany). The game, which was held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, took place at the Zarqa army camp polo playground. The Jordanian team led by H.R.H. Prince Hassan defeated their British counterparts 7-2. At the end of the match, Prince Hassan's son, Prince Rashid handed the cup to the winning team.

The match was attended by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, the British Ambassador to Amman Mr. Alan Urwick in addition to several other high ranking officials and polo fans.

Braxton of U.S. retains WBC title

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Dwight Braxton stopped fellow-American Eddie Davis in the 11th round of a title fight here Saturday night to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) light-heavyweight championship.

Braxton, 29, fighting for the first time under his new name of Muhammad Qawi, sent Davis to the canvas with a flurry of punches

with some tough in-fighting. Braxton's nose was bleeding profusely from the fourth round and Davis gained confidence, began to taunt the champion.

But Braxton's strength began to wear on Davis in the eighth round and the champion started taking control. He did most of his damage in the 10th round, landing a half-dozen unanswered right uppercuts to one loss and one draw. Davis's record dropped to 23-3-1.

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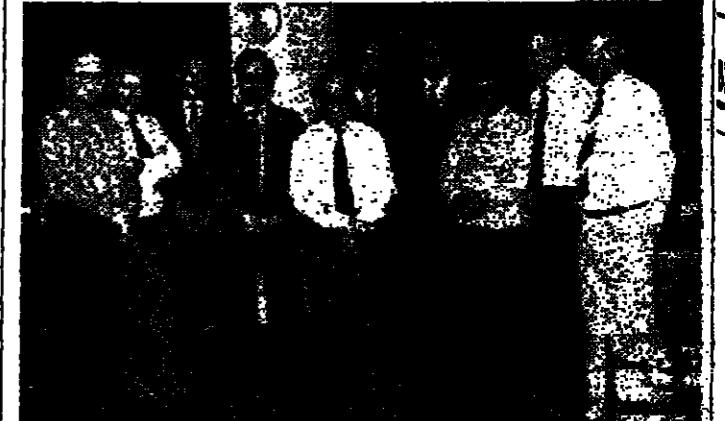
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The course is being conducted by Charles White of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's Training Department in Hong Kong and Colin Maley from the Bank's Regional Training Centre in Dubai.

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First-floor furnished flat (above basement) consisting of three bedrooms, one guest room, dining room, sitting room, two bathrooms, kitchen, veranda and an open terrace with central heating. Location: Shmeisani - the street going up towards the plastic company, opposite the Royal Cultural Centre - next to University Laundry.

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دلي في ليد

JSSR prefers better relations with U.S.

MOSCOW (TASS) — The Soviet Union is for the development of trade and economic relations with all countries, including with the United States, stressed Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He was addressing in the Kremlin Thursday a dinner given by him in honour of the participants in the seventh session of the U.S.-USSR trade and economic council, which was held in Moscow.

Present at the dinner were prominent representatives of U.S. business circles, representatives of American firms and companies incorporated into the council. Present from the Soviet side were heads of a number of ministries and departments, executives of foreign trade and banking organizations.

Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov pointed out that the meeting was held "at a time, which is not the best for Soviet-American relations." The climate had considerably cooled, he said, and not through the Soviet Union's fault.

"Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov said that work is currently under way in the Soviet Union to draft plans for his country's economic and social development for the twelfth five-year plan period, that is for the period, from 1986 to 1990.

"This," he said, "lays a reliable groundwork for expanding our trade with the firms of the countries, which guarantee a conscientious implementation of their commitments."

"U.S. President Ronald Reagan," Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov continued, "has recently declared the wish of the United States to work in the direction of improving relations with the Soviet Union and expanding the fields, where our countries can cooperate with each other for mutual benefit. I can say that this fully accords with the Soviet Union's wishes and intentions."

"The Soviet Union has been and is for normal, and even better, friendly relations with the United States of America. There were such relations in the past, and they can again become a reality. This would meet the interests of our countries and the interests of universal peace. I am confident that this is precisely what our peoples wish. They wish lasting peace and mutually beneficial cooperation," Mr. Tikhonov concluded.

Pilkington to cut staff

ST HELEN'S, England (R) — The British glassmaking firm, Pilkington, said Saturday it planned to axe up to 900 jobs, 10 per cent of its workforce, in the recession-hit northwest of England.

Pilkington Glass, which employs 9,000 people in the town of St Helen's, said the cuts were necessary because of a lack of demand for float glass — sheets of glass which are drawn onto a surface of molten metal to harden.

Fed cuts prime rate to 9%

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. central bank, in a move apparently designed to improve the prospects for an economic recovery, has cut its principal lending rate to the lowest in level in four years.

The cut from 9.5 per cent to nine per cent in the discount interest rate, which the central bank charges on direct loans to commercial banks, was the sixth since July 20 when the rate was reduced to 11.5 per cent.

The reduction is certain to receive an enthusiastic greeting at Monday's reopening on Wall Street, which has been waiting for the move for several weeks.

However, despite the report's gloomy tone, bank officials expressed optimism about Latin

International agency warns Latin American countries

WASHINGTON (R) — The Inter-American Development Bank Sunday warned Latin American countries with staggering debts that getting loans in the coming decade may become much harder.

The international agency, which lends to Latin American countries, said in its annual report that financial resources available to developing nations will shrink in the 1980s as the major industrial states try to pull out of the global recession.

The bank also said that after rapid expansion, Latin American economies were likely to slow down considerably in the next few years.

Between 1975 and 1981, when Western bankers found Latin America very attractive for loans, its collective debt increased by an annual 23 per cent.

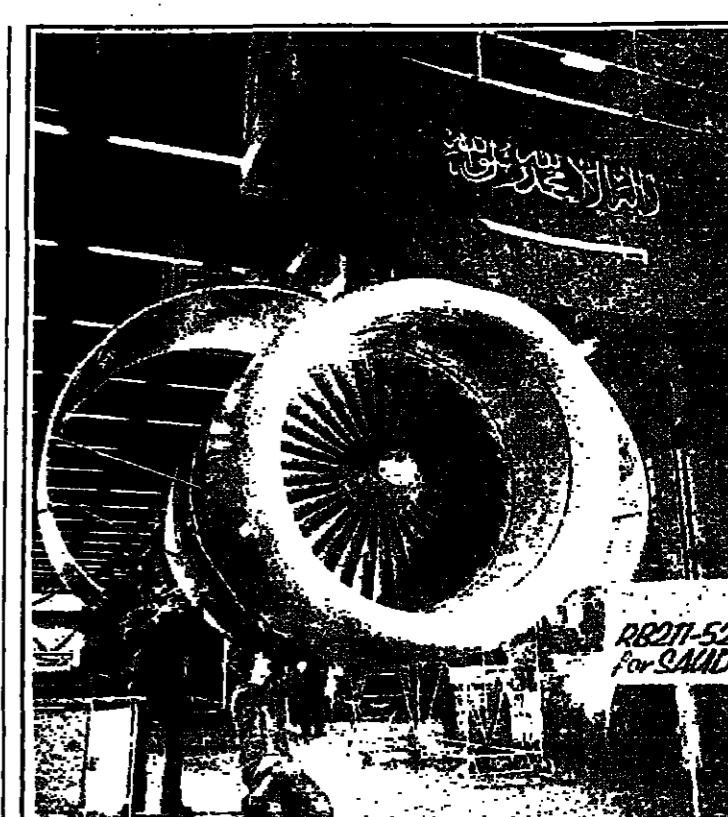
America being able to weather the recession and deal with its huge debt burden.

"The basic structure of Latin America is intact," the bank's external relations adviser, Mr. Marian Czarcinski, said. "Its economy is stronger today than it was when it faced other crises before."

The annual report said that since Latin American states, notably Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, hold more than 60 per cent of all outstanding Third World debt, the region may be especially hard hit by the decreasing availability of loans.

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Saudia gets high-power engine

Saudi Arabian Airlines has become the first overseas customer of Rolls-Royce to receive the company's 100th high-power 524 jet engines. This engine has been installed in Saudia's seventh Boeing Jumbo 747.

Ceasescu visits Indonesia today to improve economic relations

JAKARTA (R) — Romania's President Nicolae Ceasescu, the first head of state from a socialist country to visit Indonesia in 17 years, arrives here Monday for talks aimed at stepping up economic relations.

Indonesian officials said the revoking of an Indonesian-imposed trade restriction between Romania and Indonesia last year was crucial in the decision of Mr. Ceasescu to come here.

Indonesia's relations with the socialist bloc countries cooled considerably after the Communist coup attempt here in 1965, and Jakarta issued a special regulation stipulating that Romania could only trade with Indonesia through a state trading agency.

Indonesia's Economic and Industry Minister Wijoyo Nitastro visited Romania in November last year and shortly thereafter revoked the trade restriction regulation.

The Kampuchean issue might also be discussed in a two-hour meeting scheduled between the Romanian leader and President Suharto Monday morning.

There is particular interest here in the fact that Romania last month voted with the non-Communist association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in rejecting a Soviet-backed attempt to unseat the Kampuchean delegation led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk from the United Nations.

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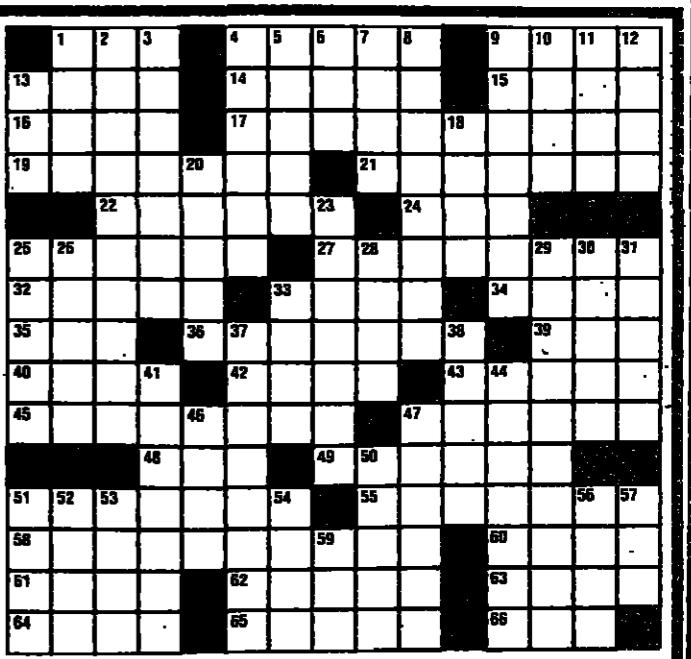
THE Daily Crossword

By N.E. Campbell

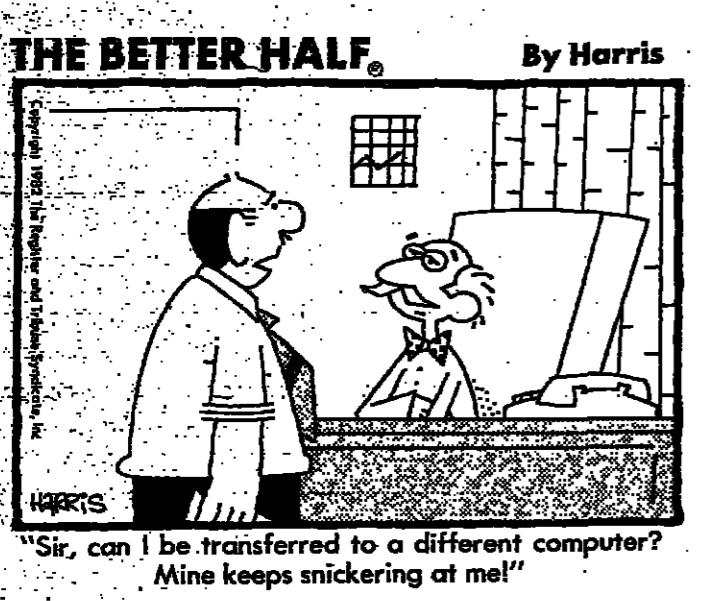
ACROSS	32 Up tight	49 American	18 Endure
1 Pretty — picture	33 Aleutian Island	50 Inventor	20 Estery
4 Polishess	34 Black and White	51 Liquors	23 Send out beams
9 Bond money	35 Greek letter	55 Name in cameras	25 Rose fragrance
13 Above	36 Surrendered by deed	58 Courtesies	26 Halt
14 Arabian gazelle	37 Paid notices	60 Secrete	28 Sprint
15 Boleyn	40 Agent	61 Cassini of fashion	29 Take into consideration
16 — garou (werewolf)	42 Rachel's sister	62 Shell feature	30 Burdened
17 Have no success	43 Street show	63 Plenty, old style	31 Curves
19 Hindered	45 Dweller	64 Hardy heroine	32 May it be so!
21 Cardigan	46 Pacific Island group	65 Cupidity	33 Voting into office
22 Suit maker	47 Resinous substance	66 Highways: abbr.	38 Worthless stuff
24 Jack of clubs	48 Resinous substance	DOWN	41 Petroleum drilling gear
25 Oak fruit			44 One more
27 Worthy of love			46 — Eremann
			47 Prejudiced
			50 Name in farm equipment
			51 Glasgow native
			52 Bridge support
			53 Currier's partner
			54 Nova, for one
			56 Fusses
			57 Unused
			58 Cold stuff

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

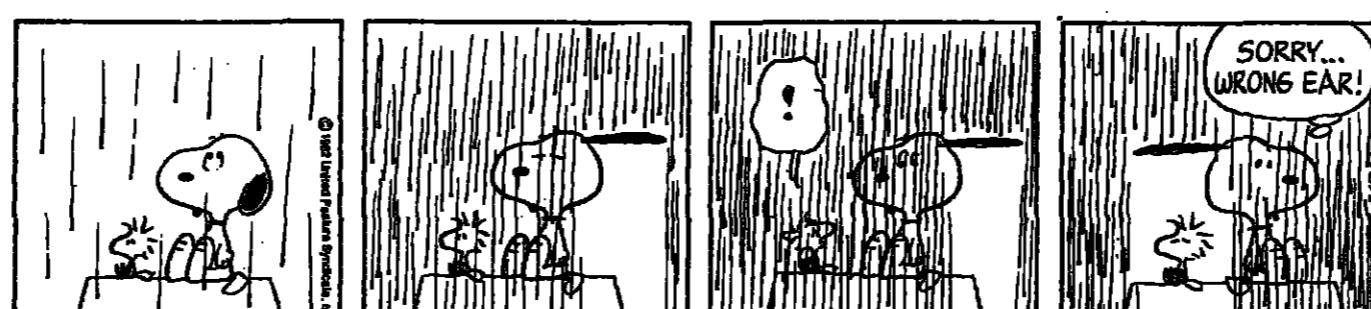
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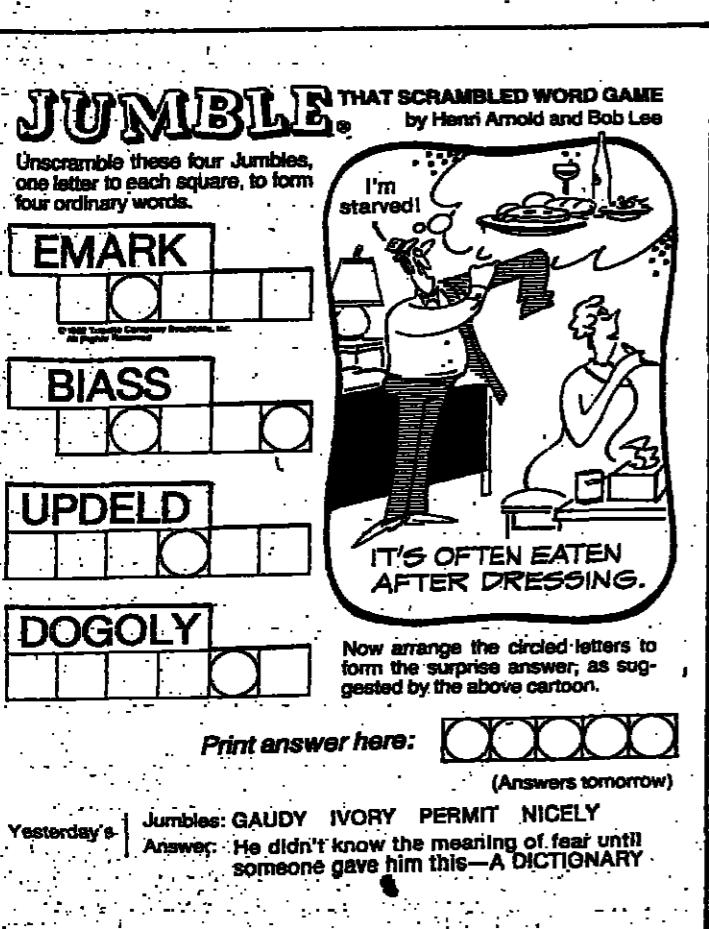
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



WORLD

Evren calls Turks to unite in bid for speedy return to democracy

ANKARA (R) — Turkish President Gen. Kenan Evren made a strong appeal this weekend for reconciliation in the country as it moved from military rule towards the restoration of elected government.

In his first public appearance since his appointment as president and a new constitution were overwhelmingly approved in a national referendum two weeks ago, the general struck a conciliatory note that was in sharp contrast to his speeches before the vote.

President Evren, who has led the country since the military coup

in September 1980, has said that, barring unforeseen circumstances, general elections will be held under the new constitution next October.

On a tour of five Black Sea towns Saturday and Sunday, he abandoned the attacks on opponents of the military government which had characterised his pre-referendum appearances and instead appealed for political tolerance.

Change of dress

In Samsun, the president, wearing civilian clothes rather than his

customary general's uniform, said: "If we look with contempt on those who have political opinions different from our own, if we consider them enemies, then we will never be able to establish the real democratic system we all desire."

Sunday in Fatsa, a small town ruled before the coup by extreme leftists who called it a liberated area, Gen. Evren said: "Now we have a new road in front of us, a road of unity and togetherness."

He said the country should not forget the times before the coup, when every day up to 25 people were killed in political shootings

and bombings, but should concentrate on following what he called the right road to the future.

Although the constitution was heavily criticised before the referendum for framing a system which gave too much political power to the president and limited personal and political liberties, it was approved by a 91 per cent majority.

Gen. Evren said Sunday this was not a vote for him personally but a vote for peace and stability and added that anyone who pursued the violent ways of the past would be punished.

Greece protests planned Turkish military exercises

ATHENS (R) — Turkey is planning big military exercises in the Aegean Sea amid renewed tension in its long-standing territorial dispute with Greece, a usually well-informed Greek newspaper said Sunday.

The opposition daily Kathimerini said the previously undisclosed air and naval manoeuvres, code-named "Coral 82," would take place to the west and north-west of the Greek island of Lemnos.

The Greek navy had ordered a destroyer, a torpedo boat, as well as some smaller vessels, to sail

near the area to ensure there was no violation of Greek airspace or territorial waters, it said.

Kathimerini said the Turkish manoeuvres had been prompted by a fresh dispute over Lemnos, which caused the cancellation of a NATO exercise earlier this month.

The war games were called off after Greece refused to take part, because NATO military planners would not include Lemnos in the exercise area. Turkey says the island, 50 kilometres south-west of the Dardanelles, should be demilitarised.

Two days later Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou visited Lemnos to inspect military installations there, and Kathimerini said this had further angered Turkish leaders.

"The Turkish manoeuvres are a reply to Greece's decision to cancel the NATO exercises and to Papandreou's visit to Lemnos," it said.

The long-running dispute between the two NATO partners over territorial rights and airspace in the Aegean has weakened the alliance's eastern flank.

Last July, the two countries agreed to halt provocative speeches and actions to facilitate a settlement, and their foreign ministers are due to meet in Brussels next month to begin conciliation talks.

But Kathimerini said the extent of the Turkish manoeuvres, and the fact that they were the first since the conflict last flared up three years ago, "confirm reports that their agreement to avoid provoking one another and start a dialogue has come to an end."

Bad luck and Bonn's new toughness spell disaster for left-wing guerrillas

By Paul Taylor

BONN (R) — A mushroom-hunter stumbled on an underground arms cache in the woods outside Frankfurt and a month later West Germany's three most-wanted leftist urban guerrillas suspects were behind bars.

Luck played a vital role in putting police on the trail of the leaders of the Red Army Faction (RAF) better known as the Baader-Meinhof gang, who were arrested in two separate operations in the last week.

The arrests, near Frankfurt and outside Hamburg, prompted much official jubilation, tinged with not a little relief.

For five years Christian Klar, 30, Adelheid Schulz, 27, and Brigitte Mohnhaupt, 33, wanted for a string of political killings that rocked West Germany in 1977, had been pursued by a vast posse of investigation.

They were sighted several times, photographed and bugged but never caught due to a mixture of bureaucracy, bungling and bad luck.

With their capture, and the discovery of major arms and explosives caches, Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann believes the group's logistic system has been largely smashed.

The Red Army Faction, second generation of the guerrilla organisation founded in the early 1970s by Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof, seems to have been crippled, although some 20 lesser suspects are still on the run.

They were West Germany's most efficient remaining urban guerrillas, the only group capable of organising kidnappings, bank robberies or sophisticated bombings.

The Red Army Faction claimed responsibility for the 1977 killings of federal prosecutor Siegfried Buback, top banker Juergen Ponto and employers' leader Hans-Martin Schleyer.

They also carried out a major bomb attack on U.S. air force

headquarters in Ramstein and a rocket and gun attack on the U.S. army commander in Europe, Gen. Frederick Kroesen, in Heidelberg last year.

Interior ministry officials say documents discovered at the woodland dumps where the three presumed leaders were caught showed the group was plotting new attacks on American targets and West German politicians.

Zimmermann takes all credit

Mr. Zimmermann asserts the successes are due to decisive action by the conservative-led Bonn government which he says raised police morale when it took office last month.

Aides say the minister cut through the red tape which in the past often meant that West Germany's different police and security services seemed to be working against each other.

But his critics say the trio were arrested as much by good fortune as good management.

The Federal Criminal Office's (BKA) sophisticated computer system that processed evidence, including psychological studies of the guerrillas' likely behaviour, was installed in the late 1970s under the previous left-liberal government.

The computers helped investigators decipher a coded plan of arms dumps found in the cache discovered by the Frankfurt mushroom-hunter, and led directly to Mr. Klar's arrest in the woods outside Hamburg.

BKA sources said police worked out a computer "psy-chogram" of Mr. Klar, which suggested he might act rashly or even give himself up once Miss Schulz, his long-time girlfriend, was arrested.

Though luck and long-laid preparations both played a part in trapping the three suspects, the new government did make its own contribution.

Mr. Zimmermann gave orders to grab any suspect as soon as he was sighted. His liberal party pre-

Germans put pressure on Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Families of 50 West Germans and Argentines of West German descent have called on Argentina's military junta to report on the fate of their relatives missing during the armed forces' "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas in the late 1970s.

They made the appeal in a statement in the newspaper Clarin signed by 135 people, including former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, in his capacity as chairman of the country's Social Democratic Party.

Spain, France and Italy have made similar calls and have also published lists of their nationals who have disappeared in Argentina in recent years.

European Community to discuss ties with Soviets

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community foreign ministers get their first chance to discuss the Soviet Union without Leonid Brezhnev at a two-day meeting opening here Monday.

The session will also be their first since President Reagan lifted his embargo nine days ago on equipment and technology for the Soviet natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

The formal agenda for the ministerial meeting is devoted mainly to trade issues and routine Common Market business.

Britain will reopen its demands for rebates on its Common Market budget payments, although with little prospect of a speedy conclusion to negotiations which have gone on for years.

The ministers will also be preparing for international trade talks in Geneva this week, against a background of growing pressure for protection against cheap imports.

Informally, they will discuss the latest world political developments. Diplomats said the future of East-West relations following post-Brezhnev Kremlin changes would top their list.

Several of the ministers went to Moscow last week for the funeral

M15 reportedly led wild goose chase for 2 spies

LONDON (R) — Britain's domestic intelligence service, MI5, secretly investigated two of its most senior officers because it suspected they might be Soviet spies, the Sunday Times newspaper said Sunday.

Both were cleared, the newspaper said, and it quoted one of them, Graham Mitchell, former deputy director-general of MI5, as denying that he ever spied.

The Sunday Times was quoting a new book which it said relied on secret documents leaked by MI5 officers to the author, Nigel West.

Mr. Mitchell was secretly followed for months in 1963, the report said. He was secretly filmed and his wastepaper basket was searched for incriminating clues.

The newspaper quoted Mr. Mitchell as saying he was hurt and shocked when he learned that his colleagues had investigated him.

He was not, nor ever had been, a Soviet spy, he said.

The Sunday Times said it could not name the second former suspect because of a legal injunction granted by the high court to the

government's senior law officer, Attorney-General Sir Michael Havers.

Although the pair were cleared, the newspaper said it now appeared that the intelligence service, badly shaken by the defections to Moscow of Soviet spies Guy Burgess and Donald Maclean in 1951 and Kim Philby in 1963, had been even more split by doubts and disension than previously thought.

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